

## ORDERS SENT TO BRITISH COMMANDER

## NO FURTHER AGGRESSIVE ACTS.

This Pending a Decision on the Proposal for Arbitration—All Owing to the Good Offices of the United States—Parliament Paper Issued, Giving History of the Trouble.

London, Dec. 15.—The Associated Press has reason to believe that orders will or have been sent to the British commander in Venezuelan waters to take no further aggressive action at present, pending a decision being arrived at on the proposal for arbitration.

This came in the form of a proposal through the United States government to submit the claims of British and German subjects to arbitration, which Lord Lansdowne announced later in the day in the house of lords is "now under consideration by the British government."

Lord Lansdowne added: "We are greatly indebted to the good offices of the United States minister at Caracas."

In Ambassador Choate's absence, Charge d'Affaires White is making every effort to arrange some pacific method of settling the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. He is in constant communication with the state department at Washington. Nothing definite has yet been arranged, but the Associated Press understands that there is some hope of further hostilities being averted.

The negotiations are handicapped by the absence from London of several of the cabinet ministers as before an answer can be given the cabinet will probably have to meet. No final decision is expected before Wednesday.

## HISTORY OF THE TROUBLE.

London, Dec. 15.—The under foreign secretary, Lord Cranborne, denied in the house of commons today that the British commander was responsible for the sinking of the Venezuelan ships. He said his majesty's government had been informed that the German commander found it necessary to sink two ships, but Great Britain was not responsible for this.

Mr. Schwann, Advanced Liberal, then moved an adjournment of the house to discuss Venezuelan matters. The motion will be discussed at 7 o'clock this evening.

A parliamentary paper giving the correspondence relating to Venezuelan affairs was issued this afternoon. It begins with a memorandum recounting the existing causes of complaint against British ships and the protestations against the Venezuelan consul at Trinidad for exacting improper fees, for collecting customs for Venezuela in Trinidad of which "the notice was taken by Venezuela," they say.

"Besides these specific outrages and grounds for complaint there are causes in which British subjects and companies have large claims against Venezuela. The Venezuelan government declined to accept the explanation and assurances of his majesty's government in regard to the San Rik in any way modifying the situation. As a result the position of his majesty's legation at Caracas is rendered quite impracticable for diplomatic purposes as all representations, protests and remonstrances now remain disregarded and unacknowledged."

The correspondence which dates to Dec. 2, shows that as early as July 23 Germany tentatively mentioned the Venezuelan differences, and that Foreign Secy. Lansdowne replied that he would be quite ready to confer with the view of joint action.

## VENEZUELAN VESSELS WORTHLESS.

Berlin, Dec. 15.—In official circles here it is said that the Venezuelan vessels sunk off La Guayra were old and worthless revenue cutters and unfit to go to sea, and that the other ships captured have been sent to a certain West Indian port to be refitted for use during the blockade. The destruction of the Venezuelan craft, it is added, was necessary in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Venezuelans, as the German vessels had to leave La Guayra.

Venezuela's proposition through Minister Bowen to submit the question in dispute to arbitration has now been received here. The foreign office says this will not delay Great Britain's and Germany's measures previously decided upon. The officials here do not in-

dicade what will be the final decision in the arbitration proposition but it was apparently made too late to affect the general situation.

Lieut. Commander Teurk, first officer of the German cruiser Gazelle, has taken command of the captured Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, which is now flying the German flag. As soon as the Restaurador has completed her equipment at Port of Spain she will be used in the operations against Venezuela.

## MR. BOWEN'S WORK.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Minister Bowen has confirmed the press reports to the effect that the guns of the allied forces which bombarded Puerto Cabello Saturday were directed entirely at the fortifications and not at the town.

Regrettable as it was, this statement relieves the affair of the first suspicion that it constituted a violation of international law, in the fact that 24 hours' notice was not served of the bombardment. The requirement as to notice applies to unfortified or fortified towns where the fire must be directed upon the inhabitants, and this was not the case at Puerto Cabello, so that while the officials here regret that the firing took place they have as yet no cause to protest. But it is now probable that the United States will break its attitude of inactivity in the event that an attempt is made to enforce the "peaceful blockade" toward an American ship. While the allies were considering the ways and means of bringing Venezuela to terms and a blockade of this character had been decided upon, the German government informed the United States that when the blockade was established it would turn back all shipping, though no effort would be made to seize the ships. The United States government made no response to this statement at the time (last year) not feeling called upon to do so, before presentation of an actual case. But now that the blockade is sought to be established, Secy. Hay has informed the German government that American ships should not be interfered with in their trading, except the inhibition applies to all shipping and further the note intimates a disapproval of stoppage at all. In so doing the state department is following a precedent for during the affair of the powers to establish a "peaceful blockade" off Crete in 1895, Secy. Sherman formerly recorded a refusal to be bound by it. It happened that no American ship had occasion to enter a Cretan port during the brief period of time the blockade was in force so the issue was not made then, but in the present case with regular lines of American steamers entering Venezuelan ports at short intervals, a test case may soon follow. It is within the legal right of the allies to close these ports, but probably this can be accomplished without a protest on our part only after a formal declaration of war. The hope is growing here that such a declaration can after all be averted owing to the energy with which Mr. Bowen has acted.

The proposal of President Castro to the allied powers for a peaceful settlement was suggested by Mr. Bowen and it came to the state department through his hands. It has been forwarded to London and Berlin through the embassies here and as both Great Britain and Germany have heretofore professed a desire to settle the issues peacefully, it is hoped that they will avail themselves of this opportunity. The proposal did not mention the method of arbitration, nor the limitations, and the points of doubt which may prevent the acceptance of the scheme is believed to be Castro's unwillingness to bind himself in advance to the recognition of the principle of liability; he would leave the arbitrators to determine whether or not he is liable at all.

ORIGINAL PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, Dec. 15.—It was learned this afternoon that the proposals now before the British government are the original proposals forwarded by Minister Bowen but which have now received a strong support from the United States government.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

## LOOKING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Argentina Anxious to Ascertain Its Attitude on Venezuelan Situation and Its Relation to Monroe Doctrine—If It Is Passive, Autonomy of South America May Be Jeopardized.

## New York, Dec. 15.—The Herald cor-

respondent in Caracas says he has learned on reliable authority that the government of Argentina in a dispatch from Buenos Ayres has instructed its consular representatives to report Buenos Ayres as early as possible what appears to be the attitude of the United States and what view that government is likely to take of its obligations under the Monroe doctrine, in the face of the aggressive action of Great Britain and Germany.

Should the United States decide to remain impassive, on the ground that its interpretation of the Monroe doctrine does not warrant interference with foreign powers resorting to drastic measures for collection of claims, the correspondent says he is informed that the government of Argentina, feeling that the autonomy of all South American states is jeopardized, is prepared to take a decided stand by the side of Venezuela and to offer her assistance to President Castro.

Argentina is not anxious to declare her attitude and will only do so, it is said, in the event that the United States should maintain a complaisant attitude of non-interference.

It is believed CHH also entertains a similar intention, and many cable messages have been exchanged between official representatives of the Venezuelan government and those of the Chilean republic in Valparaiso, as well as with Buenos Ayres.

## DISAPPOINTED WITH MR. ROOSEVELT.

New York, Dec. 15.—Intense excitement continues here over the situation in Venezuela, says the APNema correspondent of the Herald. Bitter feeling prevails against what is called the unjustifiable aggression of the Anglo-German alliance, and the statement that the United States is regarding the affair with passive indifference is galling.

South and Central Americans on the isthmus are disappointed with the Roosevelt-Hay interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, which they compare with the policy of President Cleveland and the secretary of state in 1895, when England tried to take advantage of the Guiana question. The energetic effort of Mr. Cleveland and his success in causing England to recede from her position created a sentiment of deep respect for the power of the United States. Now it is all changed. Spanish-Americans have reversed their opinion and it is the general impression here that the United States will never be able to sign a treaty for a canal without the consent of the Anglo-German alliance or against its opposition.

Colombians feel that they are justified in being alarmed over the situation. It is pointed out that Colombia may soon be brought to account for hundreds of German and British claims, which will be rigorously disputed. These alleged debts, which grew out of the late revolution, are said to be imaginary, yet with the present interpretation of the Monroe doctrine Colombians feel that they are at the mercy of the capricious whims of European powers. They declare that the United States, to hold its prestige in the South American republics, must place a more rigorous interpretation on the Monroe doctrine.

It is the general impression on the isthmus that Patos Island is at the bottom of the aggressiveness of England. It is believed that England has combined with Germany under the false pretext of collecting unacknowledged debts and to punish President Castro for his firm determination not to allow England to quietly usurp Patos Island and other valuable possessions in the neighborhood of the Orinoco river.

## MONROE DOCTRINE INVOKED.

Panama, Dec. 13.—In an editorial article this morning La Estrella says:

"Without forgetting the respect which is due the rights of others it must be remembered that to repel foreign invasion is the unavoidable duty of nations. Venezuela is kindly disposed toward the United States because the beneficent influence of the Washington government has been felt more in Venezuela than in any other Spanish-American country. Notwithstanding

colors will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

At Saturday night's water meeting at the Commercial club, Colonel Holmes estimated the cost of the contemplated improvement in the way of water storage will adorn the walls. The exhibition will run for three days and the first will be devoted to patrons and to those lending their names and influence to make the exhibition a success. The public will have the next two days in which to view the collection.

WATER STORAGE.

That at Utah Lake Will Cost Nearly Two Million Dollars.

ing what has happened the United States cannot allow Venezuela to be oppressed. There is the Monroe doctrine, which is sustained and applied by the United States.

"The sinking of the Venezuelan gunboats was an abuse of brutal force. This action must be compensated when the final liquidation is made."

## DEPEND ON UNITED STATES.

Caracas, Dec. 15.—Inaction reigns in government circles here. The officials do not know what to do and are depending entirely upon the United States to assist them.

A movement is on foot here headed by prominent doctors and lawyers to request President Castro to resign and to ask Vice President Ramon Ayala to assume the presidency and form a cabinet without party tendencies. It is also proposed to summon congress to appoint a temporary president and arrange the questions in dispute in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

Gen. Hernandez Ilmocho, who has just been released from prison at Maracaibo, is expected at Caracas tomorrow. His partisans are very active and further trouble is apprehended.

The Venezuelan government announces that Great Britain has opened the navigation of the Orinoco river. Two warships will patrol the mouth of the river and the river itself. This measure applies only to foreign ships. Vessels flying the Venezuelan flag are excluded.

The patriotic parade here yesterday passed off without any extraordinary incidents.

President Castro visited the tomb of Bolivar.

The government reports that a German cruiser Panther is going to the Maracaibo to destroy the forts there.

Minister Bowen at the request of the Dutch minister, Dr. Van Leyden, who is sick at Caracas, has taken charge of dutch interests here.

The leading merchants of La Guayra arrived here last night, abandoning that port owing to the fear that it would be shelled today.

The German cruiser Vineta is going to visit Margarita, an island in the Caribbean, belonging to Venezuela, 30 miles north of Cumana.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon four loud explosions alarmed the city of Porto Cabello. On investigation it was found that British marines had blown up the subterranean prison cells of Castle Libertador with dynamite. They also burned all the wooden buildings surrounding the Castle and carried away everything that could be destroyed.

After the bombardment of the forts at Porto Cabello and the landing of marines on the island where the castle is situated the forces of the powers acted just as though they were at home, causing great indignation among the Venezuelans. When everything had been destroyed the marines re-embarked.

The Venezuelan warship Miranda escaped the vigilance of the navy and sailed for Maracaibo yesterday.

## VENEZUELAN MANIFESTO.

New York, Dec. 15.—The following presidential manifesto is now being profusely distributed here, says a World dispatch from Caracas:

"Another act of very grave nature on the part of the perfidious foreigner has just been effected against the city of Porto Cabello, viz: The bombardment of that port by the combined fleets of England and Germany without any previous declaration of war of the fulfillment of any of the formalities established by law for carrying on an act of force.

"It is no longer an act against the Venezuelan people and the people of Venezuela but against the general principles of civilization and against those nations who have valuable assets in that port and who, therefore, have a perfect right to expect the fulfillment of the necessary formalities in such cases, which were utterly ignored as no time was given for the withdrawal of women and children from the dangers of the bombardment.

"This not only is cowardly, but it is an insult to all the nations, and I denounce it as such in the name of the principles of civilization professed by Venezuela.

"The august shades of our liberators are no doubt rising from their tombs, majestic and severe, to taken in the Venezuelans in these solemn moments the love of their country which is once more under painful trial.

"I call on you to answer to their summons."

Not Called to Parker's Place.

New York, Dec. 15.—Rev. Dr. Frank W. Quasius of Chicago, who is in this city and who has been mentioned as a possible successor to the late Dr. Joseph Parker in the pastorate of the City Temple, London, says emphatically that he has not been called to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Parker's death, and is, moreover, confident he will not be called.

Hydrophobia from Cat Scratch.

New York, Dec. 15.—Suffering with what the doctors believe to be hydrophobia caused by a scratch on the wrist by a pet cat, Mrs. C. W. Rogers, an engineer in one of the big downtown buildings, is dying in Bellevue hospital. About three weeks ago he was scratched by his pet cat. He thought

nothing of the wound, but a week ago was suddenly seized with convulsions and began to froth at the mouth. The paroxysm over and Rogers felt better a moment later. A physician was called but was unable to diagnose the trouble until the case of hydrophobia, on the wrist. Then he suggested Rogers might have hydrophobia.

Rogers became worse and was taken to Bellevue hospital and put in the insane pavilion.

There he became violent and went from one room to another until exhausted. The physicians are inclined to believe it is a case of hydrophobia, and say the patient will probably die.

Brazil Not Concerned.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Senhor J. F. de Assis-Brazil the Brazilian minister to the United States, has arrived here from New York, where he is spending the winter.

## THE CHRISTMAS NEWS.

Will be issued early next Saturday afternoon. Copies mailed that day will reach any part of the United States or Canada by Christmas day. It will be a high art publication, devoted to the progress of Utah and Idaho during 1902, and will contain besides a Christmas address from the First Presidency, a prize Christmas story, a prize Christmas poem, story of our mines, buildings, real estate, factories, farms irrigation projects, etc., etc., etc. Price, 15 cents per copy; domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage 10 cents extra. A limited number bound in magazine form at 25c.

## IN MEMORY OF JOHN W. MACKAY

## Pacific Cable Spliced to Land End And Christened

## BY GOV. GAGE'S DAUGHTER.

## Landing and Splicing Accomplished Without a Hitch The Silvertown Starts for Honolulu.

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—"In memory of John W. Mackay I christen thee Pacific cable. May it always carry messages of happiness." With these words Lucile Gage, the 11-year-old daughter of H. T. Gage, governor of California, at 9:55 o'clock today christened the trans-Pacific cable and, breaking a bottle of champagne over the shore end, inaugurated a new era in the commercial development of the Pacific coast.

The landing and splicing of the shore end of the cable was accomplished with but a hitch of any kind and a witnessed by 30,000 or 40,000 people. The weather prevailed, there being a "calm sea" and a "clear sky."

Early this morning the steamer Newbury, carrying six miles of cable, steamed close in shore and, through a life-saving boat's crew, sent a rope to which the cable was attached ashore. While the cable was being spliced to the land end Mayor Schmitt delivered a short speech, congratulating Mr. Mackay on the successful beginning of the work. He also spoke of the importance of the undertaking and the benefit to the world at large that would result from its completion.

Clarence Mackay Goes East.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Pacific Commercial Cable company, with George J. Ward, vice president and general manager of the company, and Vice Presidents Bradley and Baker, left for the east this morning over the Santa Fe road via Los Angeles. Nothing has been heard from the cableship Silvertown since her departure.

Quigley May Be Made Archbishop.

Rome, Dec. 15.—The congregation of the propaganda has decided to propose to the pope the appointment of Bishop James E. Quigley of Buffalo, N. Y., as archbishop of Chicago in succession to the late Archbishop Feenhan.

The propaganda today on the recommendation of Cardinal Martinielli also decided to propose to the pope the appointment of the Rev. J. F. Regis, of Pittsburg, as coadjutor bishop of Pittsburg. There was an unusual assembly of cardinals at the college of the propaganda to consider the appointments. Cardinal Gottl presided.

No New Trial for Briber Snyder.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—Judge Ryan today overruled the motion for a new trial filed by attorneys for Robert M. Snyder, the banker and promoter of New York and Kansas city, convicted of bribery and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The case will now be carried to the state supreme court.

U. P. Strikers Discharged.

Omaha, Dec. 15.—Judge Munger, in the federal court today, discharged the 27 Union Pacific strikers charged with contempt in maintaining a "picket line" and intimidating workmen. The court ruled that the evidence was insufficient.

Bank Syndicate to Lend Money.

New York, Dec. 15.—A number of banks in this city and J. P. Morgan & Co., have formed a pool of \$50,000,000 to lend in the money market in the event of actual emergency.

A TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

New York, Dec. 15.—Three lives were lost in a tenement house fire on First avenue near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street today.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. Mary Bond, 32 years old. Raymond Bond, aged 7. Rose Bond, aged 5.

Edward Bond was severely burned about the hands and face while trying to save his family and Helen Bond, 10 years old, was also severely burned.

The loss on the building and contents was \$3,000.

The family lived on the top floor of the tenement, which was five stories high. There were 16 families in the house but all except the Bonds got out safely.

Leopold Not Fired At.

Brussels, Dec. 15.—There is no foundation for the report that an attempt was made on the life of King Leopold Saturday while he was leaving the railroad station for the palace.

Benj. F. Denison Dead.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—Benj. F. Denison, treasurer of the American Baptist Publication society, died at his residence here today. Mr. Denison was 67 years old and since early manhood had been associated with religious and temperance movements. He was at one time grand worthy patriarch of the American and past grand worthy patriarch of the United States of the grand division of the Sons of Temperance.

Nothing of the wound, but a week ago was suddenly seized with convulsions and began to froth at the mouth. The paroxysm over and Rogers felt better a moment later. A physician was called but was unable to diagnose the trouble until the case of hydrophobia, on the wrist. Then he suggested Rogers might have hydrophobia.

Rogers became worse and was taken to Bellevue hospital and put in the insane pavilion.

There he became violent and went from one room to another until exhausted. The physicians are inclined to believe it is a case of hydrophobia, and say the patient will probably die.

Brazil Not Concerned.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Senhor J. F. de Assis-Brazil the Brazilian minister to the United States, has arrived here from New York, where he is spending the winter.

Quigley May Be Made Archbishop.

Rome, Dec. 15.—The congregation of the propaganda has decided to propose to the pope the appointment of the Rev. J. F. Regis, of Pittsburg, as coadjutor bishop of Pittsburg. There was an unusual assembly of cardinals at the college of the propaganda to consider the appointments. Cardinal Gottl presided.

No New Trial for Briber Snyder.

St. Louis, Dec. 15.—Judge Ryan today overruled the motion for a new trial filed by attorneys for Robert M. Snyder, the banker and promoter of New York and Kansas city, convicted of bribery and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The case will now be carried to the state supreme court.

U. P. Strikers Discharged.

Omaha, Dec. 15.—Judge Munger, in the federal court today, discharged the 27 Union Pacific strikers charged with contempt in maintaining a "picket line" and intimidating workmen. The court ruled that the evidence was insufficient.

Bank Syndicate to Lend Money.

New York, Dec. 15.—A number of banks in this city and J. P. Morgan & Co., have formed a pool of \$50,000,000 to lend in the money market in the event of actual emergency.

A TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE.

New York, Dec. 15.—Three lives were lost in a tenement house fire on First avenue near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street today.

THE DEAD.

Mrs. Mary Bond, 32 years old. Raymond Bond, aged 7. Rose Bond, aged 5.

Edward Bond was severely burned about the hands and face while trying to save his family and Helen Bond, 10 years old, was also severely burned.

The loss on the building and contents was \$3,000.

The family lived on the top floor of the tenement, which was five stories high. There were 16 families in the house but all except the Bonds got out safely.

## LOCAL RELIGIOUS SITUATION.

Theme Discussed by the Ministerial Association This Morning—Said a Good Deal But Had Nothing for Publication, at Least, Not for the "News."

The Ministerial association held a full meeting this morning, the session lasting until nearly 1 p. m., when hunger brought about an adjournment. It was an interesting meeting for the theme of the paper read by Rev. J. C. McClain, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, was on "Utah as a Field for Evangelical Christian Missions." The speaker held that it was very much so and the paper and the discussions which followed brought out various opinions on the local religious situation, and resolutions were passed looking towards the extension of evangelistic work in this state; but the association

## THE TEACHERS' OUTING.

## An Event Much Appreciated by Those Participating.

When on Saturday morning last the Short Line train steamed from the depot Lehi, it carried to its destination a jolly party, 325 strong, who left "dull care behind" to seek diversion and examine, as far as limited time would permit, two of Utah's chief industries.

The day was the ideal winter day in Utah. The atmosphere was sharp, the sky was clear, and the sun shined with pleasure and profit of the trip.

At Murray a stop of one hour was made to give the company opportunity to visit the old German smelter. With Superintendent Rhodes as chaperon they were very courteously conducted through the establishment, and witnessed the various evolutions of the ore from the mine to the smelter, and the smelter to the finished product, saw the great machinery, and secured a pretty well defined idea of this great industry.

Returning to the journey, Lehi was reached at 12:30, where carriages were in readiness to convey the party to the pavilion at some place from the depot, and where a sumptuous luncheon was already prepared.

Before the spread was attacked, Principal G. N. Childs, on behalf of the teachers of the city, delivered a neat little address of welcome, which was met with a cheering response by Supt. Christensen of Salt Lake, who spoke most felicitously regarding the welcome given, as well as the progressive part which Utah county has always taken in the educational interests of the state.

A most appropriate and hearty welcome was given by Counselor Taylor, who represented Mr. Cutler for the sugar factory, the gentleman being unable to be present.

Miss Marie Bush was then announced, who sang a solo very acceptably, and was followed by Miss Stella Kinkham in a whistling solo, also well received.

The luncheon disappeared as by magic, when the crowd was conveyed back to the depot, and the trip to the factory completed. Arriving there, through courtesy of Principal Childs, and the various heads of departments of the Utah county, a description of the process of sugar making from the time the beet is carried to the factory to the sugar when weighed in the sack.

About two hours were spent in the building and a more obliging and painstaking and courteous body of men can nowhere be found than in the Lehi Sugar factory. The same spirit was manifested in the tour, and the intelligence, thoughtfulness of the officers and employees in both institutions much of the pleasure and profit of the trip is due.

At 4 o'clock the trip homeward was begun, the train arriving in the city about 5:15.

No description of the occasion would be a just one were not mention made of those who conceived the idea and to those who were successful in carrying to a successful termination such a well conceived project.

In this connection the names of Supt. Christensen, Mr. George Hagan and Mr. Burley stand prominent.

On the train every attention to the comfort of the company was given by traveling passenger agent, Deputy Conductor Maslin and City Passenger Agent Douglas, all of the Short Line, at Lehi and at the factory the courtesy of Principal Childs' corps of teachers and careful consideration of the needs and employees of the sugar factory, was all that could have been desired.

The following resolutions were offered and carried by unanimous vote of the good fortune to inspect two of the greatest industries of our state, adding to our individual stock of information, and later, we trust, bear fruit in the 12,000 words of instruction.

"We, the officers and teachers of the Salt Lake schools, on the train from the Lehi sugar factory to Salt Lake, do most heartily and enthusiastically vote our trip a success and attribute the pleasure and profit of the day:

"First—To the Oregon Short Line railroad for the use of a complimentary train and for careful attention on the journey.

"Second—To the Utah Sugar company for its many courtesies, including luncheon, the freedom of their works and careful explanation of the process of manufacture.

"Third—To Principal Childs, teachers and citizens of Lehi for numerous attentions.

"Fourth—To the American Smelting and Refining company for the privilege of inspecting their plant.

"In this one day it has been our good fortune to inspect two of the greatest industries of our state, adding to our individual stock of information, and later, we trust, bear fruit in the 12,000 words of instruction.

"We, the officers and teachers of the Salt Lake schools, on the train from the Lehi sugar factory to Salt Lake, do most heartily and enthusiastically vote our trip a success and attribute the pleasure and profit of the day:

"First—To the Oregon Short Line railroad for the use of